## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

29 February 1980

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MEMORANDUM	
Paraguay: Political	l Background
Overview	
Paraguay is a predominantly agriculty has been governed by authoritarian regimes have been suspended under state of siege pyears. President Alfredo Stroessner, and these provisions since 1954 and has not peto his authority. He governs primarily the of the majority Colorado Party, with the offorces and the police.	s. Constitutional guarantees provisions for the last fifty Army general, has ruled under ermitted an effective challenge hrough the political apparatus
The executive branch exercises comple without checks or balances from the judice despite constitutional provisions to the const amenable to manipulation are denied from those who wish to advance economically	ial system or the legislature, contrary. Opposition elements ree participation in the politi- al party is often a prerequisite
Current Setting	
The country is experiencing upprosperity from the development of and agricultural exports. Moreover	hydroelectric projects
This memorandum was prepared by Division, Office of Political Analysis, in Assistant Secretary of Commerce. It has be Office of Economic Research. Information reports received through 29 February 1980, be addressed to the Chief, South America in	been coordinated with the in this memorandum includes . Quest <u>ions and com</u> ments may
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laissez-faire economic policies permit nearly all social classes to reap some benefits from the new profits.	25 <b>X</b> 1
The growing prosperity, however, may actually weaken the current leadership. Sharp inflation, financial scandals, and intra-elite conflicts have highlighted the government's lack of competence. Economic corruption has always been a major characteristic of the Stroessner regime, but it has reached unprecedented levels and resulted in growing popular disgust with the government.	25 <b>X</b> 1
Concurrently, the new wealth has produced an entrepreneurial class that is increasingly beyond the control of the regime. Immense spoils are suddenly available, but Stroessner is no longer the sole arbiter of their distribution. He seems unable either to discipline the competing elements within his own entourage or to control the new group of powerful businessmen.	25 <b>X</b> 1
Although Paraguay's human rights record has shown some improvement over the past two years, prospects for reform or democratization of the current system are poor as long as Stroessner remains in office. The regime's gradual loss of ability to control events augurs a long, slow decline in Stroessner's power rather than any abrupt change in leadership. No candidate to succeed Stroessner is currently identifiable, but any initial replacement would probably	
come from the military.	25 <b>X</b> 1

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